CAVEIN AFTER AN EXPLOSION

Twelve Miners Are Killed In West Virginia.

A HUNDRED BARELY ESCAPE.

Disaster at the Mine of the Pennsylvania Company at Lorentz, W. Va., Caused by an Explosion of Firedamp —Five of the Dead Are Americans and Seven Italians.

Weston, W. Va. (Special).—Five Americans and seven Italians are known to be dead in the result of an explosion of fire damp in the Pennsylvania Company mine at Lorentz, W. Va., near Buckhannon, W. Va., which occurred about 5.30 Saturday evening.

Immediately following the explosion the mine caved in and nearly caused the entombment of all the miners, estimated at 100. The bodies of 12 dead men have been recovered, and it is not known at this time whether any others met death.

The bodies of several Italians have also been recovered, but as they are known only by numbers, their identity is not possible until later.

The explosion occurred just as the day force was leaving the mines. Only a few of the men had reached the surface when, with a terrific report, the fire damp exploded. The mine elevator had just started for the top, carrying about 20 men, and almost 80 men were still at the bottom of the shaft. Immediately there was a panic among the men still in the mine.

There was but one direction in which they could run, and that was back into the drift. From this direction, however, a strong flow of gas was slowly enveloping them. Almost suffocated, they huddled closely together and waited quietly up the shaft for assistance.

Several rescuers took possession of the elevator car and quickly ran it down into the mine. There was no accommodation for about 20 of the men at the time, however, and the foreign miners, who were crazed with fright, fought like demons to board the car, greatly retarding the work of rescue. The car was finally loaded, and away to the top.

With great precision and quickness the elevator continued to make trips until all the men at the bottom of the shaft were brought to the surface. On the last two trips a majority of the miners were unconscious and had to be carried from the car.

The five Americans and seven Italians who were killed were found about 100 feet back in the mine. Apparently, the 12 men had been overcome with gas and died as their bodies were not burned.

MILLWORKERS CREMATED.

Five Lives Lost in a Fire in New Hampshire.

Dover, N. H. (Special).—Dover's most disastrous fire, which occurred Saturday, cost the lives of four and probably five young mill operatives and a property loss of half a million dollars. The fire destroyed Mill No. 2 of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company. The bodies of four boys, charred beyond hope of identification, were found in the smoking ruins, and, as five boys are known to be missing, it is believed that another body will be discovered.

Several of the injured were hurt while descending by ropes.

The fire broke out in the mill not long after the 500 or more operatives had assembled for their day's work. Friction from a belt generated sparks which lodged in a mass of cotton and the flames quickly spread throughout the building. The exits soon became choked with the struggling mass of mill hands, and many were obliged to jump from the windows. Others secured ropes and descended to the ground.

There were several daring rescues by firemen. Four imprisoned men on the fourth floor were taken out of a window, though not until they had almost given up one down a fire escape pole which the firemen had made fast to the top of a ladder too short to reach the window sill.

The financial loss is $500,000, covered by insurance.

Field Worth $75,000,000.

Chicago (Special).—The executors of the estate of Marshall Field filed in the Probate Court their inventory of the estate. In the document, which covers a typewritten account of the personal and real property of the deceased, the par value of the stocks and bonds are given, and no statement is made showing the present cash value of the securities. For this reason it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the value of the estate from the inventory, but conservatism for the present place the total value of the property described in the inventory at $75,000,000.

Burning Of A Courthouse.

Hudson, N. Y. (Special).—The Columbia County Courthouse, located here, was burned. The loss is probably $200,000. The building, which was erected in 1900, was a three-story structure of white marble, and in addition to the county offices contained the office of Justice Cochrane, of the appellate division of the Supreme Court.

A Double Suicide.

Detroit, Mich. (Special).—Thomas Thompson, aged 50 years, a laborer, and his wife were found dead in their lodgings, on Champlain Street, with an empty strychnine bottle and two glasses close by. The couple came from England three years ago, and Mrs. Thompson is said to have contracted the liquor habit since her arrival in this country. Despondency over the woman's inability to reform is thought to have impelled them to commit suicide.

Million Loan To Jamestown.

Washington (Special).—The Senate Committee on Appropriations adopted as a rider on the House bill making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies the Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 as a loan to the Jamestown Exposition Company, this loan to become a first lien upon the gross receipts. In addition, the committee included $65,000 for the purpose of constructing two piers from the Exposition grounds to the waters of Hampton Roads.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court at New York heard arguments on the demurrer interposed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company to the indictment returned against it alleging violations of the Elkins act in the granting of rebates to the American Sugar Company.

The smaller metal dealers of the New England and Middle States have organized and have called on Secretary Bonaparte to bring suit to prevent the formation of a combination of the copper mining companies.

The next annual convention of the National Educational Association will be held in Los Angeles, Cal., the first week in July.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, sister of Henry Ward Beecher Stowe, died at Hartford, Ct.

It is believed Mrs. Harry K. Thaw will testify that Stanford White displayed one of her photographs in public to anger her husband. Three additional jurors were selected.

A test vote taken in the South Carolina Legislature shows a majority of that body against the State Dispensary Law.

The National Shoe Wholesale Association held its annual meeting in Boston.

Harry Kendall Thaw was placed on trial Wednesday before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court of New York for the murder of Stanford White, the architect, on the roof garden of Garden roof on the night of June 25 last. Two jurors were selected and 17 talesmen rejected.

By order of the County Court of St. Paul, Minnesota, the Great Northern Railway was enjoined temporarily from putting the court's decision, from issuing its proposed $60,000,000 worth of additional stock without first obtaining approval of the state railway commission.

Fifteen minutes after he had registered at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, Lathrop Smith, of Kansas City, Mo., a student at the Columbia Law School, committed suicide by shooting himself.

Charles Birrell, president of the Board of Education, will be the new chief secretary for Ireland, succeeding James Bryce.

It was reported at San Juan that the battleship Connecticut ran on a reef while entering the harbor at Culebra Island.

The Secretary of War Minister is concentrating men and munitions at Saint Louis for a supreme effort to capture Raisuli.

President Diaz, of Mexico, participated in the ceremonies incident to the operation of the Tehuantepec Railroad.

The eruption of Mauna Loa, a volcano in Hawaiin, furnished a beautiful spectacle and is volved no danger.

The French government has accepted the abdication of the French Apostolic Catholic Church.

Two severe earthquake shocks caused alarm among the people of Kingston.

Admiral Dikoff has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian fleet.

The French Cabinet introduced a bill in parliament suppressing the formality of a declaration before holding a religious public meeting.

The British steamer Arcola, from Philadelphia is on the rocks in Havana harbor.

CHAOS REIGNS IN THE WRECKED CITY

Swettenham Is Reported To Have Resigned.

HE IS UNEQUAL TO THE TASK.

No Organized Movement to Facilitate Relief Work or Clearing Away of the Ruins—Reports That American Sailors Engaged in Looting Authoritatively Denied.

Kingston, Jamaica (By Cable).—The lack of cooperation on the part of the central control here is greatly hampering the work of extending relief, providing shelter for the earthquake sufferers, pulling down the unsafe walls and repairing the damaged buildings, for which Governor Swettenham is severely condemned. The Daily Telegraph in an editorial says:

"His Excellency is still careering around the city, making his nose into various corners and attending to petty details which his subordinates ought to attend to. The result is that when prominent officials and other gentlemen in charge of important work call at headquarters house to consult him they cannot find the Governor. There is a total absence of a deliberate, organized movement. This is a state of affairs on which the British and colonial governments cannot congratulate themselves."

An instance of the Governor's unsatisfactory, obstructive measures is the police enforcement of the prohibition forbidding the re-erection of buildings, even wooden shacks, without the city surveyor's approval of the plans, which is causing great delay and dissatisfaction. The general opinion is that the Governor is completely lost his head and is utterly unequal to the task of meeting the emergency.

Colonial Secretary Bourne caused the resignation of a letter in reply to the letter of the American consul, Mr. Orrett, saying that the magistrate of the district of the visit of Rear Admiral Swettenham to headquarters, when the permission to land sailors was given does not agree with Mr. Orrett's report, but he does not explain the difference.

Eugene Magnus, manager of the Crosswell store, which the Governor in his letter to Admiral Davis said the Americans had cleaned up, denies the Governor's version of the affair. He says the sailors merely assisted in getting out the safe, during which Swettenham arrived on the spot and angrily protested because the sailors were Americans.

A report issued by Health Officer Ogilvie warmly thanks the crew of the American battleship Missouri for their assistance in erecting tents, and commends the services of Surgeon Norton, of the Missouri, in establishing the American hospital for Winchester Park. The report that the sailors were guilty of some looting is authoritatively denied.

Slight tremors continue, but at longer intervals and in decreased intensity.

Governor Swettenham has cabled to the secretary of state for the colonies that the provisions received are more than ample for the relief of the destitute, and that no further funds are needed except for the rebuilding of the houses of the lower and middle classes.

A CUBAN'S CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Dr. Duque's Favorable Experiment With Mangrove Tree.

Havana (By Cable).—A commission was appointed by the government has turned in a report to the effect that Dr. Matias Duque, who is in charge of the Isle of Pines Contagious Diseases, probably has discovered a cure for leprosy. The papers were turned over to the Doctor several years ago for experimental purposes, and these persons have no sterility traces of the disease and are gaining notably in weight. Several other cases treated by Dr. Duque are in various stages of improvement.

Dr. Duque's experiments have been along the line of what he terms the "red mangrove tree" treatment. He claims to have discovered this important work call at headquarters house to consult him they cannot find the Governor. There is a total absence of a deliberate, organized movement. This is a state of affairs on which the British and colonial governments cannot congratulate themselves."

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AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

TO STOP LAND FRAUDS.

President Roosevelt has determined to put an end, if possible, to frauds in the acquisition of public lands by individuals and corporations. He has directed that hereafter no patents shall be issued to public land until an examination of the ground shall have been made by an authorized officer of the government.

The President's order is in the form of a letter to Secretary Hitchcock, and under its provisions orders were sent out by the officials of the General Land Office.

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's letter:

The White House,

Washington, January 25, 1907.

The Secretary of the Interior:

Sir.—To prevent the fraud now practiced in the acquisition of public lands of the United States, I have to direct that hereafter no final certificates, patent, or other evidence of title shall be issued for any of the public land laws until an actual examination of the ground has been made on the ground by an authorized officer of the government; but the examination shall be excepted from the force of this order:

1. All claims which have heretofore been examined on the ground by an authorized officer of the government whose report is found satisfactory.

2. All claims where heretofore an officer of the government other than officers authorized to take final proof, shall have personally made the report of final proof to cross-examine claimant and witnesses if such proof is found satisfactory.

3. All claims where claimant's compliance with the law is established by contest or other regular adverse proceedings.

4. Entries which may have been confirmed by virtue of any act of Congress.

5. Selections and entries in which no residence or improvement is required by law when the lands embraced therein are principally valuable in agricultural districts, or when the character has been fixed by investigation and classification made in accordance with law.

6. Cases of reissuance of patents because of some clerical error occurring in the issuance of the original patent.

7. All Indian allotments which have been regularly approved in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of the Interior. You will issue all necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

This order is in lieu of my order of December 11, 1906.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Congress And The Department.

A White House conference over the bids for the construction of the Panama Canal resulted in the elimination of Bangs as a bidder and a conditional decision to award the contract to William J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn., whose bid, it was had bid together, their bid being the lowest.

The Interstate Commerce Commission transmitted to Congress its first report on its investigation of discriminations and monopolies under the joint resolution of Congress of March 7, 1906. The report deals with the bituminous coal carried out of the Ohio River.

Senator Simmons introduced a child labor bill making it unlawful for an interstate carrier to transport for an interstate carrier to transport from another state products a mine or factory in which child labor is employed.

The Senate passed an urgent deficiency appropriation bill, including among other provisions, a Senate amendment appropriating the sum of $1,000,000 by the government to the Jamestown Exposition Company.

The House passed the amended Naval Appropriation Bill. It carries a total appropriation of $120,429,000 less than was asked in the estimates.

In the case of Burton and Duncan, plaintiffs against Elkins and plaintiffs closed their case, and the court denied the motion of the defendants to dismiss the case.

America's exportation of canned beef during the year 1906, according to statistics announced by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The Senate has been notified that Secretary Metcalf gave out the following statement bearing on the subject:

"The department has received the full text of the correspondence between Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the squadron of seven vessels which recently visited Kingston, Jamaica, after the earthquake, and Governor Swettenham, governor of Jamaica.

"From this correspondence it appears Admiral Davis landed a party of six men for the purpose of assisting and securing the archieves of the Colonial Government and a detachment of 10 men for the purpose of clearing away the wreckage. Later, upon the arrival of the colonial secretary and the inspector of police, who spoke for the Governor (the Governor being absent from the city, which is about 12 miles distant), 50 men were landed under arms from the Indiana to overawe an alleged mutiny at the penitentiary, containing 600 or 600 prisoners. Davis was then succeeded by carriage to visit the Governor at his country residence, and living with his family in tents and was informed that he could not see the Governor. That same afternoon, upon request, the men from the ship were withdrawn from shore and returned to their ships.

On the same day the following letter was delivered to Admiral Davis from the Governor's Secretary:

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Jamaica, January 18, 1907.

"I beg to thank Your Excellency for the kind assistance which you have rendered to the government of this colony. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. A. SWETTENHAM.

Mea Landed At Trinidad.

The arrival of Admiral Davis in the landing under the circumstances is not without precedent, there being numerous cases to justify it. In the case in point Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N., landed men at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on March 4, 1895, to suppress a fire, and the governor of the island of Trinidad expressed his gratitude.

1,500 People Drowned.

London (By Cable).—The tidal wave which devastated some of the Dutch East Indian islands south of Celebes, and which resulted in a practically engulfed the island of Simalu. According to the latest information received here 1,500 people almost disappeared. It is said that probably 1,500 persons lost their lives. Violent earth shocks continue to be felt on the island. The governor of Atchin has gone to the scene of the catastrophe.

Corporal Tanner's Bill.

Washington (Special).—The House Committee on Military Affairs decided to make a favorable report on a bill permitting the wives of enlisted men to be buried in the same grave with their husbands in national cemeteries. This measure was strongly urged for several years by Mrs. Tanner, the wife of "Corporal" Tanner, who was killed in an automobile accident last summer. Since her death "Corporal" Tanner has worked earnestly for the measure, and he is largely responsible for its progress.

Harvard Entrances.

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Hundreds Flee For Lives.

Terre Haute, Ind. (Special).—Telephone advices from Clinton, Vermon, south of this city, state that the Wabash River levee protecting an entire township broke and the 200 people of the valley had to flee for their lives.

Three Killed In A Mine.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Special).—By a fall of rock in the Dodson Mine, at Plymouth, near here, John Mayer, a miner, and two Polish laborers were killed.

PRESIDENT'S GOOD WORDS ARE APPRECIATED

Swettenham's Career As Governor About Ended.

THOUSANDS PEOPLE STILL HOMELESS

Prominent Prelate at Kingston, Cables Thanks for Prompt Visit of the American Warships Under Rear Admiral Davis—Additional Sailors Ordered to Guard Consulate Only Landed.

WORSE FOR SWETTENHAM.

United States government officials have found numerous precedents for Admiral Davis' action. In 1895 bluejackets were landed from United States warship to put out a fire on the Island of Trinidad, which service was gratefully acknowledged by the government.

The Most Rev. Dr. Nutall, lord bishop of the West India bodies, has cabled President Roosevelt his thanks for Admiral Davis' timely aid.

British government officials intimate that Governor Swettenham's career is at an end.

Reports from the Navy Admiral Davis show that the landing of men was absolutely without authority and that the Governor's statement whose report is found satisfactory.

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SENATE VOTES FOR MORE PAY

Concurs in the Action of the House of Representatives.

Washington (Special).—The Senate Wednesday accepted the proposition of the House of Representatives to increase the salaries of senators, members and territorial delegates to $7,500 annually, and those of the Vice President, the Speaker of the House and members of the President's Cabinet to $12,000. This action was taken by a vote of 53 to 21, and followed a discussion of nearly three hours. An amendment confining the increase to Cabinet officers and the presiding officers of the Senate and House was voted down, as was also a proposition to postpone the increase until 1912. The increase becomes effective March 4, 1909.

The House provision was carried by a vote of 53 to 21, the details of the vote being as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allee, Ankeny, Benson, Beveridge, Brandegee, Bulkeley, Burnham, Burrows, Carter, Clark (Mont.), Clark (Wyo.), Clarke (Ark.), Crane, Cullom, Daniel, Dick, Dillingham, Dubois, Du Pont, Flint, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Hale, Heyburn, Hopkins, Kittredge, Knox, Lodge, Long, Nixon, McCumber, McEnery, Millard, Money, Newlands, Oliver, Overman, Penrose, Pettus, Piles, Scott, Simmons, Smoot, Spooner, Sutherland, Tellery, Tillman, Warner and Warren—53.

Nays—Bacon, Berry, Blackburn, Burkett, Carmack, Clapp, Clay, Culberson, Frazier, Hansbrough, Hemenway, The absentees were Messrs. Nelson, Patterson, Perkins, Rayner, Smith, Stephenson and Whyte—21.

A conference committee was appointed to settle the differences and disagreement between the House and Senate on the Legislative Bill.

The House has concluded the adoption of the salary increase provision of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, by a vote of 167 to 85, and on account of disagreements, $245,838.60, or a total of $15,810,532.73.

Fuel tonnage of the railroads is now the smooth than it was in January, 1906.

"I do not believe," said the head of one of the largest banks in Philadelphia, "that the increase to 3½ per cent. interest to be paid on deposits by a number of institutions in the city will affect the deposits of the larger trust companies. I think, however, that this increase will result in larger deposits of the banks, and want to enter the social world," he added with a complacent sense of satisfaction that some senators and members have ambition to rise, and have the means to mingle socially with the Senators, etc.

Mr. Gallinger supported the proposed increase. He said he believed the country would be willing to pay the increase. "We have been increasing the salaries of the Senators ourselves." Each member must make his own explanation. "I am not ashamed, but he said, and so were many other demands which could not be evaded. He said the entire extra expense to the government would be only $1,000,000 a year.

Mr. Lodge, in favoring the increase, said that members of the Senate and House were not aristocrats; that the Irish members, who were in the majority, represented the people of their districts more than any country; that the labor members were paid by their labor unions. This he asserted, was a bad system, and he instanced that Britain was coming to recognize it.

AN INDIAN SLAYER.

Arizona Cowboy Picks Them Off In Open Encounters.

Douglas, Ariz. (Special).—At Early Camp, on the new Southern Pacific railroad, between the Guaymanas, eight miles from Montezuma, Sonora, Mexico, Bert Seely, a hotel keeper, shot and killed Jesus Chavez, and killed six Yaqui laborers. Seely, it is said, claims that the Indians had a quarrel with one of the gang of Yaquis, and that they were drinking on the grade, and all of them pulled guns. Seely got them first and picks. Before they reached him Seely got five shots at the Indians from his revolver. U. S. Immigration Inspector of the advancing Indians in one-two-three order, and then ran for cover. Every shot he fired proved fatal. Seely then mounted a horse and Indian tried to intercept him, and Seely shot him, but this one died. Seely escaped. He bears an excellent reputation in Arizona.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Philadelphia banks have loaned considerable money to Philadelphians apparent in the Suspension Act.

The United Power & Transportation Company has declared a dividend of $3.20 per share.

The Bank of Commerce has been declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

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